

Feb 2-8, 2014 is Burn Awareness Week. At this time, Shriners Hospitals for Children introduce its annual burn prevention campaign. This years effort again focuses on teaching children to "Be Burn Aware," especially at home because the vast majority of preventable burn injuries continue to occur in residences. Homes are the sites of thousands of burn injuries to children every year, including scalds, fire-related injuries, and even electrical burns. Many of these incidents could have been easily prevented by following and implementing some basic safety tips.

The campaign includes materials (Attached) for children, as well as both general awareness, and scalds, electrical burn and fire prevention information for parents and other concerned adults.

Robert Pohlman, Member
Salt Lake City Hospital Board of Governors
Shriners Hospitals for Children

(775) 781-3291

Be Burn Aware!

Keep Children Safe from Scalds

Every day, hundreds of young children with burn injuries are taken to emergency rooms. They were not even near a flame. The children are victims of scalds.

How Scalds Happen

Most scalds occur in residences. Scald burns are typically related to ordinary activities – bathing, cooking and eating – and often happen to children because of a lapse in adult supervision or a lack of protective measures. Youngsters may not understand or even be aware of potential dangers of hot liquids (especially water) and foods; they simply trust adults to keep them safe.

In addition, young children have thinner skin that burns more quickly than adults'. People of all ages can be burned in 30 seconds by a flowing liquid that is 130° F; at 140° F, it takes only 5 seconds; at 160° F, it only takes 1 second. For children under 5, these temperatures can cause a burn in half the time.

Quick Facts about Scald Injuries

- Every day, hundreds of young children with scald burns are taken to emergency rooms.
- Scalds or other contact burns are the cause of the majority of burn injuries sustained by children age 5 and younger.
- Children under 4 years of age and people with disabilities are at high risk of burn-related death and injury, especially from scald and contact burns.

(Source: Safe Kids USA)



Preventing Scalds

Continuous supervision of young children is the most important factor in preventing tap-water scald burns, but there are additional simple preventive measures that can be taken, including:

- Lower the temperature settings on water heaters to 120° F (49° C) or less.
- When filling the bathtub, turn on cold water first. Mix in warmer water carefully.
- Check the water temperature by rapidly moving your hand through the water. If the water feels hot to an adult, it is too hot for a child.
- When placing a child in the tub face them away from faucets and as close to the other end of the tub as possible.

Scalds also occur in the kitchen and dining room. Many of these can be prevented by:

- Always supervising children in the kitchen and dining areas.
- Keeping pot handles turned inward; use oven mitts or pot holders. Keeping clothing from coming into contact with flames or heating elements.
- Keeping children away from everything that is hot.
- Following instructions and cautions for heating items in a microwave oven.
- Not using deep fryers with children present.

burnawareness.org

shrinershospitalsforchildren.org



Burn Awareness
Preventing Burn Injuries



Shriners Hospitals
for Children®

Be Burn Aware!

Keep Children From Fire

Approximately 85 percent of fire-related deaths occur in homes. And every year, more than 400 children under age 10 die in home fires.

Fires and burns are the third leading cause of deaths that occur in the home, the third-leading cause of injury-related fatalities among children ages 1-9, and the fourth most prevalent cause for children ages 10-14 in the U.S. Many could be prevented by following some prevention tips and precautions.



To Help Prevent Fires:

- Follow safe cooking practices: Never leave food that is cooking unattended; supervise children's use of the stove, oven or microwave.
- Install and maintain smoke alarms on every floor of the home and near every bedroom. Test them monthly.
- Teach children that fire is not a toy, and can be dangerous.
- Keep matches and lighters locked up and away from children.
- Keep electrical cords from being trapped against walls.
- Do not overload electrical circuits or extension cords.
- Do not place electrical cords or wires under rugs, over nails or in high traffic areas.
- Shut off and unplug appliances that sputter, spark or smell. Have them checked and repaired, or replaced.
- Be careful when using portable heaters. Be sure bedding, clothing and other combustible items are at least 3 feet from space heaters.
- Replace mattresses made prior to 2007, when flammability standards were implemented.

- Use fireplace screens and have the chimney cleaned annually.
- Kerosene heaters should only be used when approved by authorities. Do not use gasoline or camp-stove fuel. Refuel outside and only when the unit is cool.

Be Prepared for a Fire:

Fires occur quickly. In less than 30 seconds a single flame can become a fire. In two minutes, it can become life-threatening; in five minutes a residence can be destroyed. To protect yourself and your family, be prepared:

- Have an escape plan, and practice it with the children. Learn two ways out of every room, and agree on a meeting place outside the building.
- If you live in an apartment building, know the best route to the stairwell and emergency exits.
- If you are in a room with a closed door when fire occurs, there are extra precautions:
 - Do not open the door if you see smoke under it.
 - If you don't see smoke, check the door handle. If it is hot, do not open the door.
 - If you can open the door, and there is no smoke or heat, proceed quickly to your exit.
 - Stay low to the ground as you exit.
 - If you can't get out right away, yell for help or call 911 if you have a phone. Do not hide in a closet or under a bed.

Information from KidsHealth.org, Ready.gov, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Fire Administration and Safe Kids Worldwide was used in this report

burnawareness.org

shrinershospitalsforchildren.org



Burn Awareness
Preventing Burn Injuries



Shriners Hospitals
for Children®

OSJAN14BBAB

Be Burn Aware!

Be Safe Around Electricity

In the U.S., electrical burns and injuries from lightning result in approximately 3,000 admissions to specialized burn units annually, and result in about 1,000 fatalities. In addition, electrical fires in residences cause more than 25,000 fires annually.

Remembering a few basic safety tips can help keep you and your children safe.

In Your Home, Especially if Young Children are Present:

- Place covers on all electrical outlets.
- Unplug all electrical items within a child's reach.
- Do not allow toys that must be plugged into an outlet.
- Teach your children to never touch electrical outlets or play with electrical cords.

In Your Home, for Everyone's Safety:

- Use extreme caution when using electrical appliances near water.
- Do not overload electrical outlets.
- Replace electrical items that show signs of wear, such as frayed wires.
- Keep your clothes dryer free of lint accumulation to avoid it becoming a fire hazard.
- If you are in or standing in water, do not touch anything electrical.
- Do not use extension cords to plug in appliances.
- Plug items in appropriately (do not force a three-prong plug into a two-prong outlet).
- Use certified surge protectors and power strips.
- Keep clothes, curtains, and other flammable items away from heat sources.
- Use correct wattage light bulbs.

And Outside, Remember to:

- Come indoors and remain there during an electrical storm (one with lightning strikes).
- Never play near electrical wires.
- Stay away from areas marked DANGER: HIGH VOLTAGE.
- Never climb utility poles, transmission towers, etc.
- Do not climb trees that are near power lines.
- Do not throw anything at utility poles or wires.
- Only fly kites in dry weather and in open spaces. If your kite does get caught in an electrical wire, call the electric company for help.

Contact a Qualified Electrician:

- If you have recurring instances of blown fuses or tripping circuit breakers
- If you experience a tingling feeling when touching an electrical tool or appliance
- If your outlets or switches are warm or discolored
- If there is a burning or rubber-like smell coming from an appliance
- If you have flickering lights
- If there are sparks coming from an outlet
- If wall outlets are cracked or broken

burnawareness.org
shrinershospitalsforchildren.org

(Information from the U.S. Fire Administration, WebMD, NSTAR and Uptodate.com was used in this report)



OSJAN14BBAB



Western Counties Alliance

The Western Counties Alliance (WCA) is a non-profit organization established for the purpose of giving western counties greater influence on federal policies in support of well managed multiple use of the public lands and natural resources. Additionally, Western Counties Alliance supports a strong economic development process and a reasonable sensible environmental protection.

Currently, there are public land laws and policies which treat public land states and counties as though they are second tier to the interests of their non-public land peers. Western Counties Alliance seeks to redress these inequities.

There is no more glaring inequity than the lack of tax base caused by the large holdings of tax exempt property owned by the federal government particularly in the west. Efforts to help ease these burdens can be achieved with the continuation of payments-in-lieu-of taxes (PILT) full funding on a permanent basis. Should the funding fail to continue the federal government should support the federal land to fall under the jurisdiction of states coupled with county government.

RESOLUTION NO. 2014-R-XX

A RESOLUTION FORMALLY ESTABLISHING THE CARSON VALLEY UTILITY FINANCE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 244.195 authorizes the Board of Commissioners (Board) to create advisory boards to advise the Board in specific areas of local government, including, without limitation, public safety, public employees, finance, human resources, public property and facilities; and

WHEREAS, the Board, at its meeting of February 20, 2014 requested that an oversight committee be formed to monitor compliance with water and sewer utility financial policies; and

WHEREAS, the Board desires impartial review and recommendations from qualified persons regarding compliance with Douglas County utility financial policies; and

WHEREAS, the Board desires to set forth guidelines regarding membership of the committee, purpose of the committee, length of term of the members of the committee, frequency of meetings, and other matters properly relating to thereto.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board hereby resolves:

1. The Carson Valley Utility Finance Oversight Committee (Utility Committee) is hereby formally established consisting of five (5) members, with one committee member appointed by each Board member.
2. The Utility Committee shall be composed of people with knowledge and expertise relevant to finance, accounting, or related fields.
3. The purpose of the Utility Committee shall be to provide the Board with recommendations regarding continuing compliance with Board adopted utility financial policies in preparation of annual budgets
4. Each member of the Utility Committee shall serve concurrent with the term of the Board member who made his or her appointment. Any vacancies shall be filled by the Board and once filled the Utility Committee member shall serve two years. All members shall serve without compensation. The Utility Committee shall terminate June 30, 2018, unless extended by Board action.
5. The meetings of the Utility Committee shall be held in February and March of each calendar year to review draft utility budgets or at the call of the chair. A report from the Utility Committee to the Board will be provided by April each year, prior to Board adoption of annual city budgets. The Public Works and Finance Departments shall be staff liaison and shall provide support to the Utility Committee.
6. The Utility Committee shall operate in accordance and be subject to the Policies and Procedures for Boards, Committees, and Commissions as adopted by the Board.

Upon motion by Commissioner _____, seconded by _____, the
forgoing Resolution was passed and adopted this _____ day of _____, by the following vote:

AYES:

NAYS:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

DOUG N. JOHNSON, Chair
Minden, Nevada

ATTEST:

TED THRAN, Clerk-Recorder
Minden, Nevada

Enterprise Fund Policies

The objective of Douglas County's Enterprise fund policies is to fund and manage enterprise funds within Douglas County with the full cost (direct and indirect) of providing services supported by each fund.

General Policies

- It shall be the policy of Douglas County to establish enterprise funds for all County owned utilities and, to the extent possible given rate considerations, fully recover all direct and indirect costs under its control through user fees, connection fees and related charges. The goal is for each utility to establish water user rates, connections fees and related charges sufficient to provide for payment of general operations and maintenance expenses, capital improvements, annual depreciation, annual debt service, and to establish and maintain reserves necessary to ensure the financial stability of each fund. The Board may utilize other available funding sources in accordance State law to assist the enterprise funds with operating and capital needs to keep rates at levels deemed acceptable to the Board.
- Cash reserves are a necessary and appropriate part of prudent utility management practices. The County maintains separate accounting for operating, capital, and other cash reserves, as described below. Reserve levels are established for each type of reserve.

Operating Reserve

- Operating reserves provide a cushion to ensure sufficient working capital to meet daily and periodic expenditures. Reserve levels are generally expressed in number of days of cash operating expenses, with the minimum requirement varying with the expected risk of unanticipated needs. The funding level shall be a minimum of 90 days (25%) of annual O&M expenses.

Capital Project Reserve

- Capital reserves hold loan and bond proceeds, other capital-related revenues (such as connection charge revenue), and transfers from the operating fund designated for capital construction projects. The capital reserve is intended to mitigate the impact of unanticipated capital costs on rates. The funding level is a minimum of 2.0% of the total (original) cost of utility fixed assets.

Emergency Reserve

- Emergency reserves provide funding for minor equipment failures. These reserves are not intended to cover the costs of system-wide failures resulting from catastrophic events; a more common practice is to carry insurance for such purposes. The minimum balance will be \$50,000.

Debt Proceeds Reserve

- Debt proceed reserves provide for the unspent proceeds of the debt, including related interest earnings. Debt proceeds and the interest earned on these proceeds will be maintained in restricted accounts until expended.

System Replacement Reserve

- System replacement reserves (annual depreciation) provide for the replacement of aging and failing infrastructure to ensure sustainability of the system for ongoing operations. Consistent with common industry practice, the County uses depreciation expenses as the benchmark for the appropriate level of funding from rates. Annual depreciation is a non cash expense intended to recognize the consumption of utility assets over their useful lives. Collecting the amount of annual depreciation expense through rates helps to ensure that existing ratepayers pay for the use of the assets serving them (rate equity), with cash flow funding a portion or all of the eventual replacement of those assets.
- It is not appropriate to use system replacement funds received from existing customers for system expansion. Funds for the expansion of the system should come from contributed capital from new development, connection fees, assessments or other sources so that those benefiting directly from the improvement contribute the funds for its construction.
- For all existing assets, depreciation funding will be phased-in at 20% annually until 100% of annual depreciation expense is funded. Annual depreciation funding for new assets will be 100% from the date of system acquisition or acceptance (notice of completion of offer of dedication).

Debt Service Coverage

- The coverage test is based on a commitment made by the County when issuing bonds. Annual coverage equal to or above the debt service payment is a requirement of bond issues and some other long-term debt. Failure to comply with minimum annual coverage requirements can lower the County's bond rating and jeopardize its ability to sell revenue bonds in the future. Higher coverage levels can result in more favorable bond terms.
- The minimum required coverage factor assuming debt financing through the Nevada State bond Bank is 1.0 – meaning no additional cushion above the level of annual debt service is required. However, the County's policy is to set rates sufficient to maintain a coverage factor of at least 1.23. This practice enhances the County's creditworthiness and improves its financial position should the County ever require debt financing from selling its own revenue bonds, which typically require a factor around 1.25 to 1.35. Excess revenues generated to meet the internal policy can be used to fund capital projects or to help build other under-funded reserves.

Rate Making Policy and Procedure

- Each year in January the Public Works Director and staff shall present a report to the Douglas County Board of County Commissioners detailing the prior fiscal year's actual revenues and expenses in each of the enterprise funds. This report shall address the fiscal condition of the fund and make recommendations to the Board for changes in rates to achieve the stated financial policies. Any rate changes shall be heard at public hearing in February of that year with implementation effective July 1 of the new fiscal year.

RESOLUTION NUMBER 2014R-007

RESOLUTION AUGMENTING THE DOUGLAS COUNTY
2013-14 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET

WHEREAS, there is a need to revise the budget to reflect revised revenues to the County as follows:

General Fund	\$	1,025,841
Cooperative Extension		82,257
Airport		30,445
Water District		15,117
Solid Waste Mgmt		87,738
State MV Accident		2,233
Med.Assist. to Indigent		910,038
Social Services		7,991
Law Library		49,526
Road Operating		134,116
Room Tax		107,063
Tahoe Douglas Transportation Dist.		183
Justice Court Admin. Assessment		11,959
China Spring Youth Camp		301,612
Western NV Reg. Youth Ctr.		68,580
Tech. Services/9-1-1		10,295
Senior Services		82,337
County Construction		580,191
Regional Transportation		246,636
Capital Projects - Debt Financed		79,556
Risk Management		607,630
Self Insurance-Dental		127,240
Motor Pool/Veh.Maintenance		29,515
Zephyr Water Utility District		1,494
Cave Rock/Uppaway		199,640
Skyland		1,245
Regional Water Fund		762,844
Sewer Utility		556,779
Carson Valley Water Utility		559,237
TOTAL	\$	6,679,338

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the 2013-14 Fiscal Year budget is herein approved.

ADOPTED, this _____ day of _____, 2014

VOTE: Ayes Commissioners:

Nays Commissioners:

Absent Commissioners:

Doug N. Johnson, Chair
Board of County Commissioners

ATTEST:

TED THRAN
Clerk-Treasurer



1604 Esmeralda Avenue, Suite 101
Minden, Nevada 89423

February 6, 2014

Chairman Johnson
and Honorable Members of the Douglas County Board of Commissioners
P.O. Box 218
Minden, NV 89423

Dear Honorable Commissioners:

I am writing to express the Town of Minden's support of **Joint Resolution 2014R-004** between Douglas County and the Towns of Gardnerville and Minden regarding confirmation of the principles and key concepts for the Valley Vision Plan and to commit to the identification of funds for its implementation as appropriate.

The values identified in the Valley Vision and confirmed in the joint resolution are consistent with the Town of Minden's Plan for Prosperity and the Town's long term strategic goal of promoting economic vitality through the Minden Momentum program. In furtherance of this effort, I am pleased to report the Town Board unanimously adopted the Joint Resolution on January 8, 2014 and directed staff to identify funds in support of the vision as part of the Fiscal Year 2014/2015 budgeting process.

On behalf of the Minden Town Board, I respectfully request that you also express your support for this vision by adopting Joint Resolution 2014-004.

Sincerely,

Jenifer Davidson
Minden Town Manager

Item #3

Douglas County Board of County Commissioners Meeting February 6, 2014

Development Application 13-046
Zoning Text Amendment
initiated by Douglas County

Agenda Item # 6



Title

For possible action. Discussion on the introduction of Ordinance No. 2014-1402 (ref. DA 13-046), a Zoning Text Amendment to amend Douglas County Code (DCC) allowing for the processing and production of craft foods or alcoholic beverages, including craft distilleries or brew pubs, which can distribute products to customers on-site or to retailers and wholesalers. The code amendments will create a new use, defined as Craft Foods or Alcoholic Beverages (large and small) allowed in the General Commercial, Neighborhood Commercial, Tourist Commercial, Service Industrial and Light Industrial zoning districts as follows in DCC: Chapter 20.658, Chapter 20.660, Chapter 20.668, and Chapter 20.692, including Table 20.692.1, and other properly related matters - first reading.

Agenda Item # 6



EXHIBIT (for identification only)
Item 13-046 (Draft)
Filed 2/4/14
By [Signature]
Deputy

Background

Community Development Department has initiated the County wide Zoning Text Amendment for the following reasons:

- In February 2013, Assembly Bill No. 153 was passed, creating language in Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 369 & 597, which adopted regulations for the licensing and operation of craft distilleries (*see* PC Attachment 1).
- Interest from business owners (i.e., Bently Enterprises) who have expressed interest in craft breweries/distilleries which allows for the processing of goods and accessory support uses, such as retail.
- The potential benefit to Douglas County's economy by allowing additional land uses in existing commercial zoning districts.

Agenda Item # 6



Proposed Definition of New Use

"Craft Foods or Alcoholic Beverages (large & small)":

A commercial establishment for the production of craft foods or alcoholic beverages, including a facility in which foods or alcoholic beverages for human consumption are processed to a final form, and is distributed to customers on-site or to retailers and wholesalers. Examples include bakeries, brew pubs, creameries, or craft distilleries.

Agenda Item # 6



Specific Standards: Craft foods or alcoholic beverages, Large

1. Facilities located within the GC (General Commercial) or TC (Tourist Commercial) zoning districts must provide a development plan which demonstrates the compatibility of accessory support uses to the primary craft food or alcoholic beverage use and its relationship to the surrounding area.
2. Production areas within these facilities that are located in the GC or TC zoning district are limited to 40,000 square feet.
3. At least three public commercial accessory support uses must be included on-site if all or part of the establishment occurs in the GC or TC zoning district.

Agenda Item # 6



Specific Standards: Craft foods or alcoholic beverages, Large continued-

4. Public commercial accessory support retail uses or personal service uses may include, but not be limited to, product tasting area, food service and/or catering, product education and/or museum, indoor or outdoor special events, special tours or other public facing functions.
5. Facilities with development plans can be located on contiguous separate parcels under the same ownership.
6. Facilities must be properly licensed and in compliance with NRS Chapters 369 and 597 and Douglas County Code, Chapter 5.08.

Agenda Item # 6



Specific Standards: Craft foods or alcoholic beverages, Large continued-

7. All establishments must be in conformance with County adopted Building and Fire Codes.
8. Food Establishments must obtain an annual Environmental Health Permit.

Agenda Item # 6



Specific Standards: Craft foods or alcoholic beverages, Small

1. Production areas within these facilities located in any of the allowed Commercial zoning districts are limited to 10,000 square feet.
2. At least one public commercial accessory support use must be included on-site if all or part of the establishment occurs in a Commercial zoning district.
3. Public commercial accessory support retail uses or personal service uses may include, but not be limited to, product tasting area, food service and/or catering, product education and/or museum, indoor or outdoor special events, special tours or other public facing functions.
4. All primary and accessory uses associated with this commercial use must be located on the same parcel.



Specific Standards: Craft foods or alcoholic beverages, Small continued-

5. Facilities must be properly licensed and in compliance with NRS Chapters 369 and 597 and DCC Chapter 5.08.
6. All establishments must be in conformance with County adopted Building and Fire Codes.
7. Food Establishments must obtain an annual Environmental Health Permit.



Permitting Requirements by Zoning District

Zoning District	Required Permit(s)
Neighborhood Commercial*	Large (Prohibited), Small (Special Use Permit & Design Review)
General Commercial	Design Review
Tourist Commercial	Design Review
Light Industrial	Design Review
Service Industrial	Design Review

* The Craft Foods or Alcoholic Beverages use is not permitted by right in the Neighborhood Commercial zoning district, a Special Use Permit must be approved determining if a specific location is appropriate.



Parking Requirements

Use	Parking Spaces Required	Loading Spaces Required
Craft foods or alcoholic beverages (large & small)	One per 300 sq. ft. of retail/or personal service area; parking for processing and warehousing determined through design review or special use permit.	Determined with design review or special use permit

Agenda Item # 6



Planning Commission and Ordinance Revisions

- On January 14, 2014, the Planning Commission unanimously recommended approval. The motion to the Board recommended adding language to the ordinance that requires all development to comply with the County's adopted International Fire Code.
- As of January 2014, Douglas County in partnership with Carson City assumed the responsibility from the State for conducting environmental health inspections. Due to this change, staff added language to the ordinance after the Planning Commission meeting.

Agenda Item # 6



Public Comment

Except for public comment at the Planning Commission meeting, staff has not received any public comment regarding the Zoning Text Amendment:

- At the Planning Commission meeting a member of the public spoke in support of the ZTA.
- County staff has provided copies of the report and proposed ordinance to outside agencies such as the Towns, Gardnerville Ranchos General Improvement District, Business Council of Douglas County, and Carson Valley Chamber of Commerce.
 - No comments have been received from outside agencies.

Agenda Item # 6



Section 20.610.050 Findings

A. That the proposed amendment is consistent with the policies embodied in the adopted Master Plan and the underlying land use designation contained in the land use plan.

Staff Response: The proposed Zoning Text Amendment is consistent with the following Master Plan goals and policies (shown on the next slide):



Findings Continued

Chapter 2: Land Use Element (for Minden and Gardnerville Planning Area)

- **MG Policy 1.1:** The County shall use its Master Plan and development regulations to maintain and enhance the existing character of the community.
- **MG Goal 3:** To focus compatible, high quality commercial and industrial development within the Towns of Minden and Gardnerville.
- **MG Policy 3.1:** Douglas County shall support the location of county-wide commercial uses in the Towns of Minden and Gardnerville, in areas planned for commercial use.
- **MG Policy 4.1:** The County shall promote the development and growth of industries in Minden and Gardnerville that are compatible with existing and proposed land uses and in a compact land use form, including without limitation Mixed-use Commercial zoning districts.

Chapter 7: Agriculture Element

- **AG Policy 1.3:** Douglas County shall encourage the industries that serve agriculture as a land use.



Findings Continued

Chapter 9: Economic Development Element

- **ED Goal 1:** To implement the Economic Vitality Strategy and Action Plan.
 - Economic Vitality Action Plan:
 - Minden Momentum: Project Framework – Using the momentum of major investment along Highway 395 radiating from the Buckeye Gateway, pedestrian friendly and traffic calming improvements will be pursued to inspire a vibrant downtown including mixed-use, infill and adaptive reuse of historic buildings.
 - Main Street Gardnerville: Goal – Revitalize downtown Gardnerville utilizing design, organization, promotion, and economic restructuring to develop the unique identity and preserve the historic nature of our community.
 - Strategy – Recruit small independent retail businesses
- **ED Goal 3:** To emphasize the importance of “place” and promote the development of attractive downtown centers.
- **ED Goal 5:** To retain and strengthen our existing business base.
- **ED Policy 5.1:** Promote successful Douglas County business retention and attraction efforts.



Findings Continued

B. That the proposed amendment will not be inconsistent with the adequate public facilities policies contained in Douglas County Code, Title 20.

Staff Response: The proposed amendment will not affect public facilities policies contained in Douglas County Code, Title 20. Any new uses will be required to provide adequate infrastructure, such as water, sewer, utilities, and parking.

Agenda Item # 6



Findings Continued

C. That the proposed amendment is compatible with the actual and master planned use of the adjacent properties.

Staff Response: The amendment is not site specific. The proposed zoning text amendment will allow for the expansion of various uses within existing master planned commercial or industrial areas already identified in the County's adopted plan. The proposed amendment aims to increase economic opportunities within the County and based on the standards identified, ensure compatibility between existing and proposed land uses. The new code language allows for a mixture of retail and industrial uses within both the commercial and industrial zoning districts. Adopted building codes and design standards, including engineering and planning requirements, will apply to all future uses.

Agenda Item # 6



Recommendation

Introduce Ordinance No. 2014-1402 (ref. DA 13-046), a Zoning Text Amendment, adding use regulations into Title 20 for Craft Foods or Alcoholic Beverages (large and small), based on the discussion in the staff report.

Agenda Item # 6



Douglas County Board of Commissioners Meeting February 6, 2014

Introduction of Ordinance 2014-1405
initiated by the
Community Development Department

Agenda Item # 7



Title

For Possible Action. Introduction of Ordinance 2014-1405 amending Douglas County Health and Safety Code, Title 8, Chapter 8.14 -- Unlawful Rubbish and Vehicle Work, and amending Douglas County Consolidated Development Code, Title 20 as follows: Appendix A – Definitions, Chapter 20.34.010 – Procedures, Chapter 20.660.150 C -- Outside Storage, Chapter 20.690.010 -- Purpose, Chapter 20.690.020 -- Applicability, Chapter 20.690.030 (f) -- Fences, Chapter 20.690.030 (u) -- Outside Storage, and adding Chapter 20.691 -- Property Maintenance, to clarify and organize existing language throughout various chapters and titles of Douglas County Code relating to property conditions, establish standards for property maintenance that require minimal upkeep of properties to promote public health and safety and prevent public nuisances, and provide a process for nuisance abatement, assessment of nuisance abatement costs, and assessment of civil penalties for violations of County Code, and other properly related matters – *first reading*.

EXHIBIT (for identification only)
Filed 2/6/14
By [Signature] Deputy



Purpose of Code Change

- Current public nuisance law doesn't follow the provisions required for nuisance codes in State law.
- Current code doesn't effectively protect the public from common nuisances that are not codified. These include excessive junk, derelict/abandoned houses, large accumulations of animal waste, sewage spills, and stagnant water in which mosquitoes can breed.
- New language corrects inconsistencies, clarifies and defines language, and unifies the code.



Purpose *continued*

- Introduces new minimal property maintenance standards that promotes health and safety, prevents public nuisances, reduces blight, increases property values, and has a positive impact on crime.
- Provides for civil penalties as a provision of State law requirements, potentially saving money and time by providing due process other than the court system, while preserving current criminal code.

Ordinance Highlights

- Re-defines public nuisances from just garbage and abandoned vehicles to a list of specific public nuisances:

Abandoned wells, shafts, basements, and unguarded machinery.

Dangerous pilings or excavations

Effluent spillage

Large accumulations of animal waste

Stagnant water in which mosquitoes can breed

Keeping more than 5 cubic yards of junk

Derelict structures

Dangerous buildings

Ordinance Highlights *continued*

- Limits garage sales to 4 per year lasting no longer than 3 consecutive days. Provides exemptions for non-profit organizations. As a result, perpetual sales and the potential blight and traffic associated with them will be curtailed.
- Introduces a noxious vegetation ordinance that keeps grass and weeds to a maximum height of 10 inches which helps prevent fire hazards.
- Broadens prohibited fencing materials. These include cardboard, corrugated metal, plywood, pallets, garage doors, tarps, window screens and coverings, concrete rubble and other junked material.



Ordinance Highlights *continued*

- Creates civil penalty provisions. \$150 per violation per day (currently all violations are \$1000/6 months jail per day misdemeanor charges). Allows for special assessments when conditions are met according to state law. Provides due process through noticing and appeals.
- Solid Waste - although accumulations are already disallowed under current code, revisions include requiring waste to be stored in a trash receptacle and not in open utility trailers or truck beds.



Ordinance Highlights *continued*

- Junk is defined, and up to 5 cubic yards and 4 junk vehicles are allowed if shielded from view with a 6 foot solid fence or wholly enclosed in a building or structure.
- Exterior surfaces, walls, roofs, glazing, and accessory structures (fences, sheds, walls) must be in good condition and not in a state of deterioration. Limits use of tarps for emergency repairs.

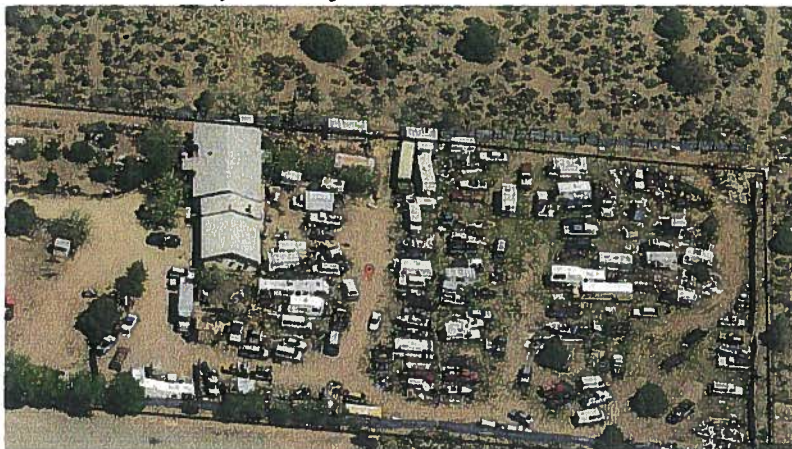
Examples of Public Nuisances

Derelict and dangerous structure



Examples of Public Nuisances

More than 5 cubic yards of junk



Examples of Public Nuisances

More than 5 cubic yards of junk



Examples of Public Nuisances

More than 5 cubic yards of junk



Prohibited Fencing Material

Corrugated metal, pallets



Examples of Property Maintenance

Broken windows & missing siding



Examples of Property Maintenance

Broken siding – tarp repair



Examples of Property Maintenance

Roof deterioration



Examples of Property Maintenance

Broken fences



Examples of Property Maintenance

Grass and weeds over 10"



Garage Sales

This one went on for over a month.



Summary of Code Changes

- Clarifies & defines nuisances of all types
- Allows limited outside storage of junk
- Defines fence materials
- Defines property maintenance
- Adds garage sale provisions
- Provides for noticing, civil penalties or abatement
- Adds appeal provisions

Note: No change in enforcement – still complaint driven

Recommendation

Recommend introduction of Ordinance 2014-1405, amending various nuisance and property maintenance codes, initiated by Community Development, based on the discussion and information presented.



Douglas County Board of Commissioners Meeting February 6, 2014

Introduction of Ordinance 2014-1404
Zoning Text Amendment for Special Occasion
Home Use Signs

Agenda Item # 8



Title

For Possible Action. Introduction of Ordinance 2014-1404 (ref. DA 14-004), a Zoning Text Amendment initiated by the Community Development Department to amend Douglas County Code (DCC) Chapter 20.664.240, adding signage provisions for Special Occasion Home use, and other properly related matters – *first reading*.

Purpose of Code Change

- Currently, there are no provisions for signage for Special Occasion Home use
- Limited signage is allowed for properties zoned for Agriculture (A-19), Forest & Range (FR-19), and Rural Residential (RA-5 and RA-10) – sign area 10 - 32 sq. ft.
- Limited signage is allowed for Bed & Breakfast uses – sign area 6 sq. ft. max.

Ordinance Highlights

- Allows one freestanding sign in the SFR-1 and SFR-2 zoning districts subject to the following:
 - a. Parcel must be one acre or greater
 - b. Maximum of 10 sq. ft. of sign area
 - c. On-site or within easement accessing a public street
 - d. Maximum height of sign structure is 4 feet
 - e. Indirect lighting only
- Allows no more than 2, on-site directory or wall signs, maximum 4 sq. ft. in area
- Sign design must compliment the architecture of the building and maintain the integrity of the neighborhood

Ordinance Highlights *continued*

- Allows one freestanding sign in all other Single-family Residential zoning districts subject to the following:
 - a. Maximum of 4 sq. ft. of sign area
 - b. On-site or within easement accessing a public street
 - c. Maximum height of sign structure is 2 feet
 - d. Indirect lighting only
- Allows no more than one, on-site directory or wall sign, maximum 3 sq. ft. in area
- Sign design must compliment the architecture of the building and maintain the integrity of the neighborhood

Recommendation

Recommend introduction of Ordinance 2014-1404, adding signage provisions to Special Occasion Home use, based on the discussion and information presented.



Item 9
BOCC 02-06-14



SB 374-Medical Marijuana
Douglas County
Temporary Moratorium

SB 374: Key Elements



- ❖ Effective April 1, 2014
- ❖ Increased Amount of Medical Marijuana
- ❖ Medical Marijuana Establishments (MMEs)
 - ❖ Cultivation Facilities
 - ❖ Independent Testing Labs
 - ❖ Production Facilities for Edible or Infused Products
 - ❖ Medical Marijuana Dispensaries

EXHIBIT (for identification only)

Filed 2/6/14

By [Signature]
Deputy

SB 374: MMEs



- ❖ New use within State of Nevada
 - ❖ Previously "self-grow" state
- ❖ Regulated by Division of Public and Behavioral Health
 - ❖ Application Process, Security, Safety, Labeling & Packaging, Inventory, Agent Cards, Delivery, Advertising
 - ❖ Issues Registration Certificates
 - ❖ Enforcement Authority
 - ❖ Receives fees and 25% of excise taxes

SB 374: Division Regulations



- ❖ Regulation Process:
 - ❖ Must be implemented by April 1, 2014
 - ❖ Draft regulations submitted to LCB
 - ❖ Spring 2014 State Board of Health to adopt, amend or reject
 - ❖ Approval or rejection by Legislative Commission
 - ❖ Other entities:
 - ❖ Department of Taxation
 - ❖ Advisory Commission on Administration of Justice (Subcommittee on the Medical Use of Marijuana)
 - ❖ Codified in Nevada Administrative Code
 - ❖ Summer 2014 – Open 10 day application period
 - ❖ Fall of 2014 – Issue Provisional Certificates

Douglas County



- ❖ NRS 453A.324: Allowed only 1 Dispensary
 - ❖ NRS: delegated authority to Division to set number of labs, cultivation, production facilities
- ❖ NRS 453A. 350(1): MMEs can only be located within Industrial or Commercial Zone or Overlay
- ❖ NRS 453A.322: MMEs cannot be located within:
 - ❖ 1,000 ft. of existing schools at time of application
 - ❖ 300 ft. of existing community facilities at time of application

Douglas County



- ❖ NRS: If the County has enacted zoning restrictions, MME applicant must provide proof of licensure or letter from County certifying MME is in compliance w/ restrictions and building codes. 453A.322(5)
- ❖ NRS: Each MME must comply with all local ordinances and rules pertaining to zoning, land use, and signage. 453A.350(2)

Douglas County



❖ Can County opt out?

- ❖ YES--ability to restrict includes ability to prohibit as long as can comply with both County regulations and Nevada Constitution.
- ❖ Bill Sponsor Confirmed in Administration of Justice Hearing

❖ Can County adopt zoning restrictions?

- ❖ YES--zoning controls (overlay zones/special use permit)
- ❖ Allow some MMEs, but not all (labs & cultivation)

Temporary Moratorium



❖ What it is:

- ❖ A Timeout. Maintains the status quo pending further evaluation

❖ What it is not:

- ❖ It is NOT a decision on allowing or prohibiting MMEs
- ❖ It is NOT a ban on current use of medical marijuana
 - ❖ Legal Card Holders can still sell, grow, possess and ingest medical marijuana

Temporary Moratorium



❖ Why: Evaluate/Assess

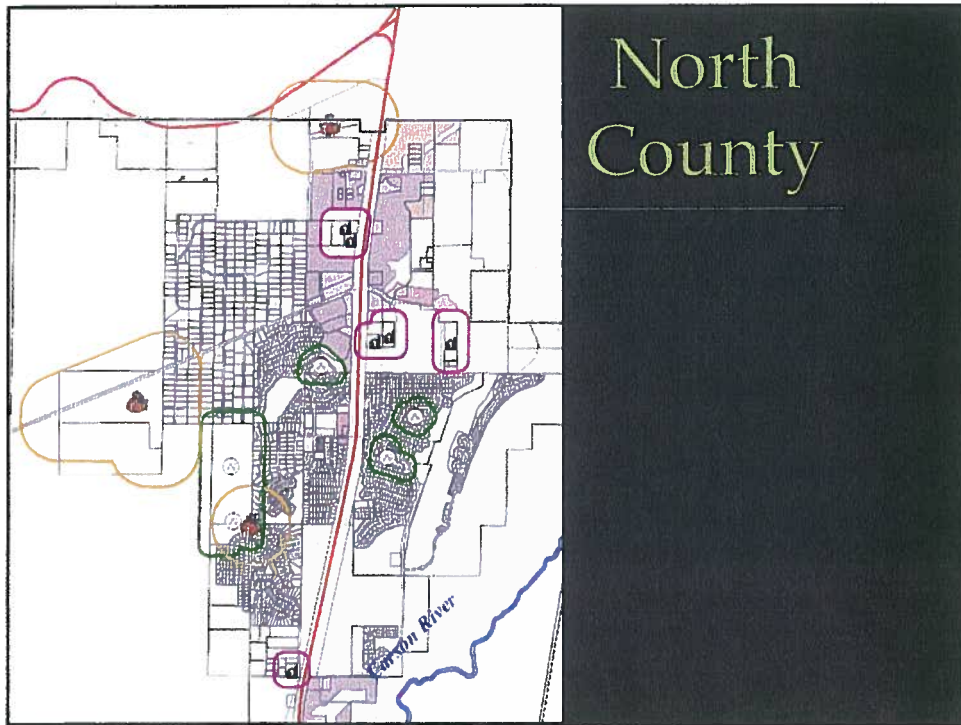
- ❖ New potential use throughout the State
- ❖ NAC Regulations not adopted
- ❖ Effect on Community & Residents
- ❖ Safety Considerations
- ❖ Health & General Welfare Considerations
- ❖ Impact on County Resources
- ❖ Legal Considerations

Douglas County Schools & Community Facilities

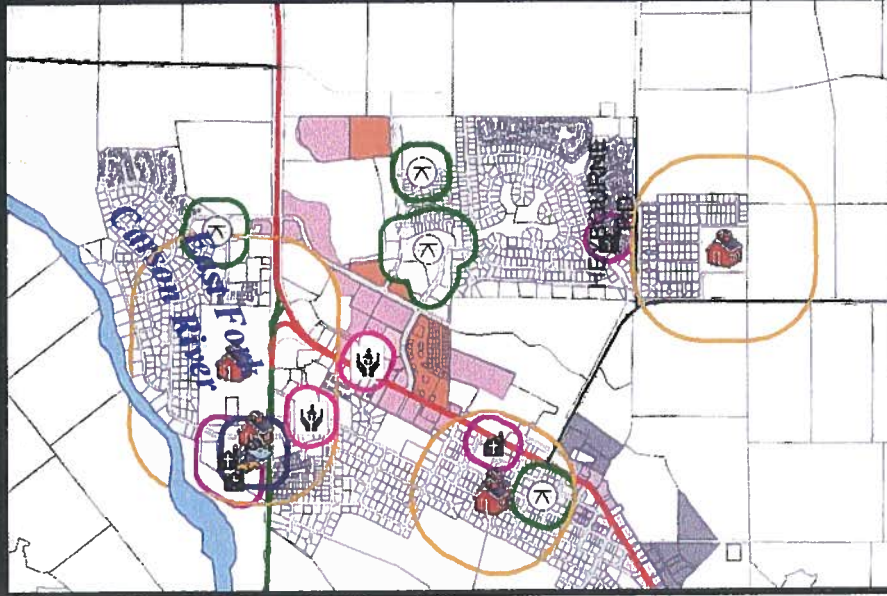


Legend

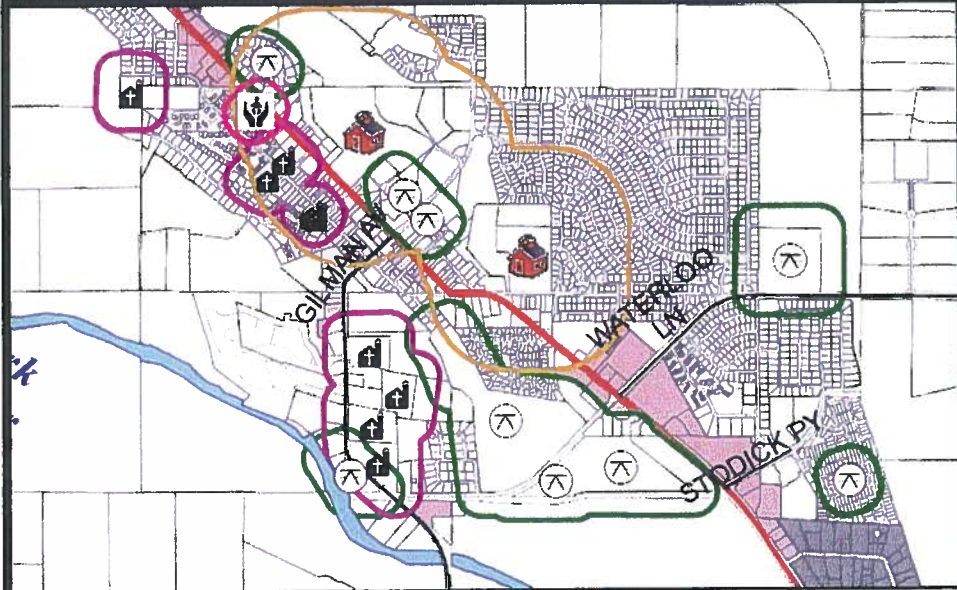
Streets		Douglas County Zoning		• DAYCARE (8)	• SCHOOLS (23)
Federal Hwy		OC - Office Commercial		□ DAYCARE 300' Buffer	□ SCHOOLS 1000' Buffer
State Hwy		TC - Tourist Commercial		• PLAYGROUNDS (1)	• CHURCH (41)
Primary Road		GC - General Commercial		□ PLAYGROUNDS 300' Buffer	□ CHURCHES 300' Buffer
Secondary Road		MUC - Mixed Used Commercial		• POOLS (1)	• PARKS (80)
Local Road		NC - Neighborhood Commercial		□ POOLS 300' Buffer	□ PARKS 300' Buffer
Lake Tahoe Plan Areas		LI - Light Industrial			
Commercial (C)		GI - General Industrial			
		SI - Service Industrial			

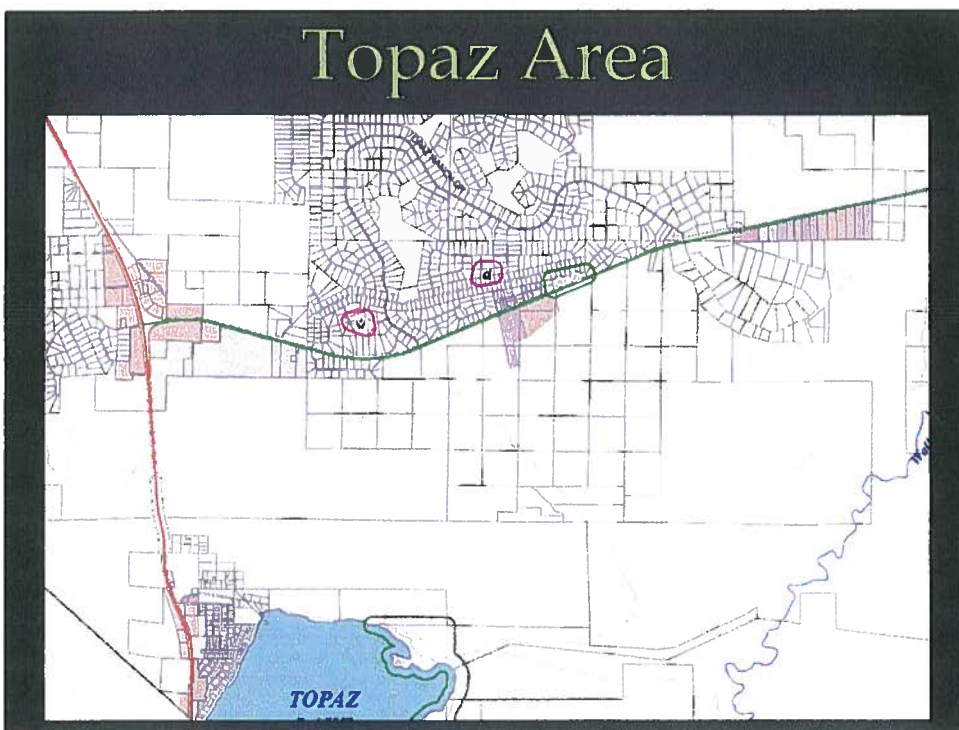
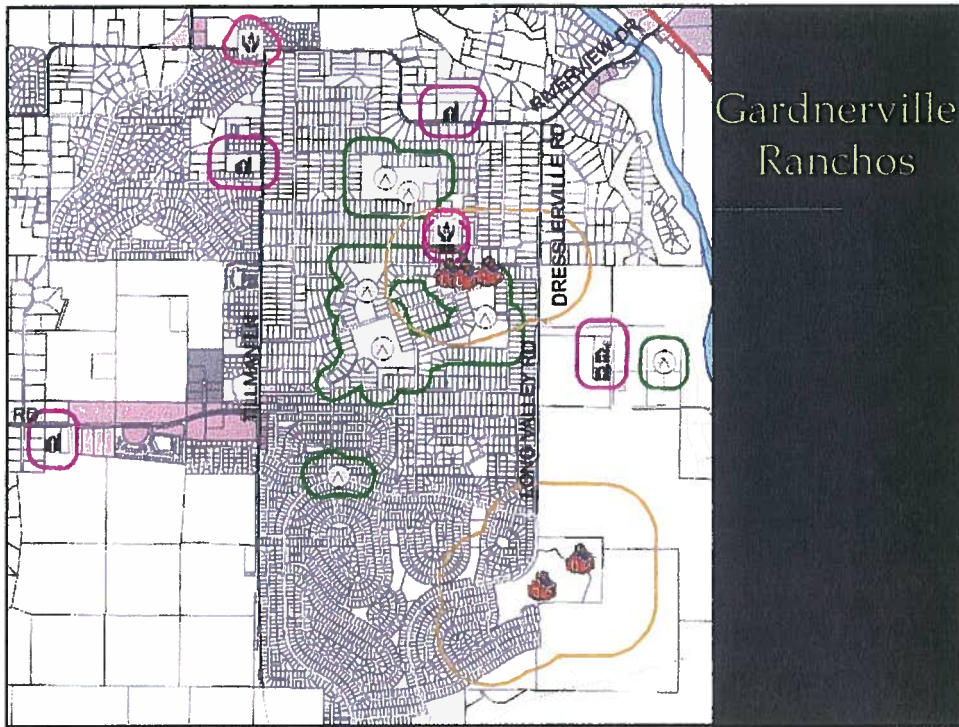


Minden

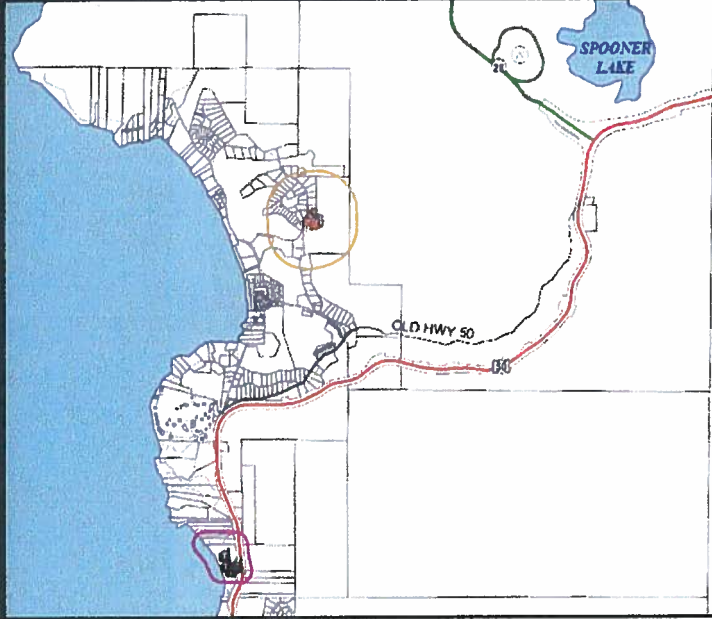


Gardnerville

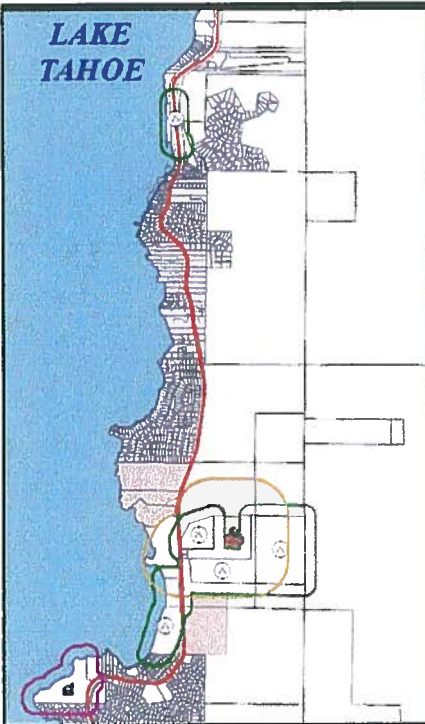




Glenbrook Area

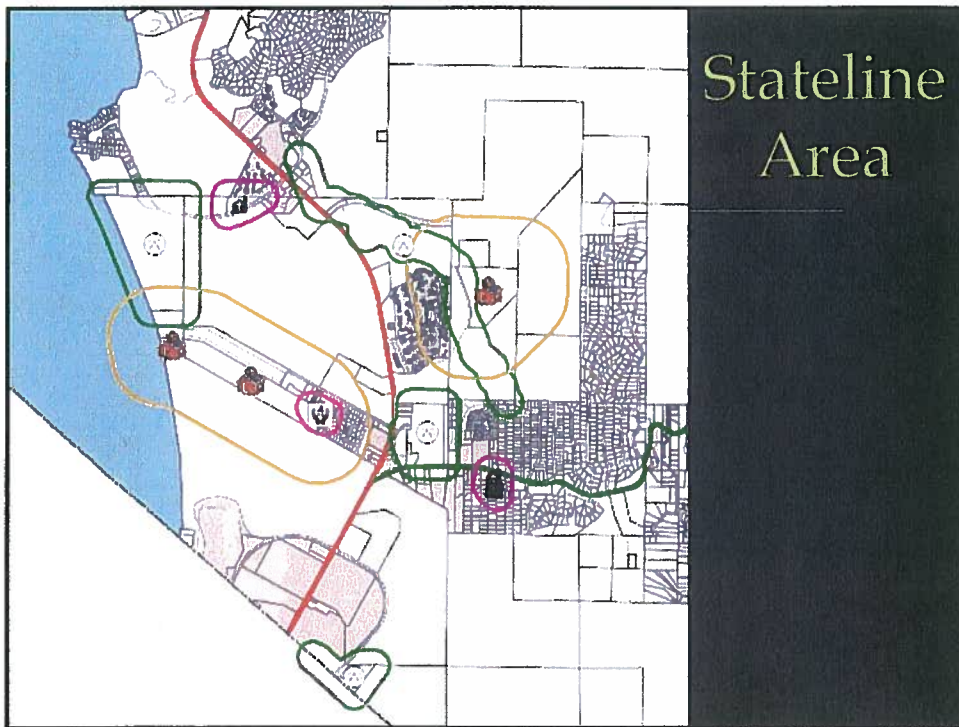


LAKE
TAHOE



Zephyr Cove Area

3



Temporary Moratorium



❖ Resolution 2014R-014

- 1) Temporary – not to exceed 360 days
- 2) Delineates County's policy position that MMEs are not an allowed use and why the temporary moratorium is necessary
- 3) Prohibits County from accepting MME applications, permits, licenses or any other requests from MME applicants

Temporary Moratorium



❖ Ordinance 2014-1403

- 1) Adds Section 20.01.120 to Douglas County Code
- 2) Codifies MMEs are a prohibited use during the temporary moratorium period
- 3) Imposes a 180 day initial moratorium on MMEs
- 4) Allows the Board to impose an additional 180 day moratorium
- 5) Allows the Board to terminate the moratorium

Direction & Policy Decision



❖ Updates & Direction

❖ Future Decision

- ❖ Allow MMEs
- ❖ Prohibit MMEs
- ❖ Do Nothing-Leave it to the Division

Staff Recommendation



- ❖ Adopt Resolution 2014R-014 imposing a temporary moratorium on Medical Marijuana Establishments (MMEs) and temporarily prohibiting the County from accepting any applications or requests to operate, permit or license any MMEs.
- ❖ Introduce implementing Ordinance 2014-1403



Marijuana Policy Project
236 Massachusetts Ave. NE, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20002
p: (202) 462-5747 • f: (202) 232-0442
info@mpp.org • www.mpp.org

"We change laws."

Medical Marijuana Dispensaries and Their Effect on Crime

Opponents of medical marijuana sometimes speculate that medical marijuana dispensaries will lead to increased crime rates in surrounding areas.¹ These dispensaries, they claim, will attract thieves and robbers to the facilities and breed secondary crimes in surrounding areas. Such claims have prompted empirical and statistical analyses by researchers and law enforcement agencies. In what should not come as a surprise, given the robust security at most medical marijuana facilities, these studies have routinely shown that, contrary to popular opinion, dispensaries are not magnets for crime. Instead, these studies suggest that dispensaries are no more likely to attract crime than any other business, and in many cases, by bringing new business and economic activity to previously abandoned or run-down retail spaces, dispensaries actually contribute to a reduction in crime.

What follows is a brief summary of anecdotal and scientific evidence, including law enforcement data analyses and academic research on medical marijuana dispensaries and their effect on crime. For more information on dispensaries, medical use of marijuana, state laws, and other issues related to medical marijuana, please visit mpp.org/issues/medical-marijuana/.

2009 Los Angeles Police Department survey – In response to debate over medical marijuana regulations by the Los Angeles City Council, and outcry from medical marijuana opponents that dispensaries were magnets for crime, Los Angeles Police Chief Charlie Beck asked his department to produce a report comparing the robbery rates of L.A. banks and medical marijuana dispensaries. The report indicated that there were 71 robbery reports filed with the LAPD at the city's 350 banks. Despite there being far more medical marijuana dispensaries — more than 800 at the time according to Beck — there were fewer robbery reports filed at dispensaries; just 47.

When asked about the report, and claims that dispensaries are crime magnets, Beck said, "I have tried to verify that because, of course, that is the mantra. It really doesn't bear out. ... Banks are more likely to get robbed than medical marijuana dispensaries."²

2009 Denver Police Department survey – An analysis of robbery and burglary rates at medical marijuana dispensaries conducted by the Denver, Colorado Police Department at the request of the Denver City Council found that the robbery and burglary rates at dispensaries were lower than area banks and liquor stores and on par with those of pharmacies. Specifically, the report found a 16.8 percent burglary and robbery rate for

¹ "Across the state, we're seeing an increase in crime related to dispensaries," said Ernie Martinez, a Denver police detective who is president of the Colorado Drug Investigators Association. "Medical marijuana dispensaries' effect on crime unclear," *The Denver Post*, January 24, 2011.

http://www.denverpost.com/news/marijuana/ci_17178820#ixzz1ngbvMOII.

² "LAPD Chief: Pot clinics not plagued by crime," *Los Angeles Daily News*, January 17, 2010.

http://www.dailynews.com/news/ci_14206441.

(Lorria Shoemaker)
EXHIBIT (for identification only)
even #9
Filed 5/6/14
By Deputy

dispensaries, equal to that of pharmacies. That's lower than the 19.7 percent rate for liquor stores and the 33.7 percent rate for banks, the analysis found.³

2010 Denver Police Department analysis – In late 2010, the Denver Police Department looked at crime rates in areas in and around dispensaries. The analysis showed that through the first nine months of 2010, crime was down 8.2% relative to the same period in 2009. The decrease was comparable to the city's overall drop in crime of 8.8%.⁴ *The Denver Post* completed a similar analysis and found that crime rates in some areas with the highest concentration of dispensaries saw bigger decreases in crime than neighborhoods with no dispensaries.⁵

2010 Colorado Springs Police Department analysis – An analysis by the Colorado Springs Police Department found that robbery and burglary rates at area dispensaries were on par with those of other businesses. Specifically, the department's data indicated that there were 41 criminal incidents reported at the city's 175 medical marijuana businesses in the 18-month period ending August 31, 2010. Meanwhile, over that same period, there were 797 robberies and 4,825 burglaries at other city businesses. These findings led the department's spokesman, Sgt. Darrin Abbink, to comment, "I don't think the data really supports [dispensaries] are more likely to be targeted at this point."⁶

UCLA study, "Exploring the Ecological Link Between Crime and Medical Marijuana Dispensaries," October 2011 – In what is likely the most comprehensive analysis of the relationship, or lack thereof, between dispensaries and crime, researchers from UCLA, funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, used data from 95 census tracts in Sacramento to analyze two types of crime (violent and property) in areas with varying concentrations of dispensaries. What they found is that while factors traditionally understood to lead to increased crime — for example, large percentages of land zoned for commercial rather than residential use, a high percentage of one-person households, the presence of highway ramps, and a higher percentage of the population being ages 15-24 — were positively associated with crime in those areas, "the density of medical marijuana dispensaries was not associated with violent or property crime rates." In their conclusion, the researchers said, "[t]hese results suggest that the density of [medical marijuana dispensaries] may not be associated with increased crime rates or that measures dispensaries take to reduce crime (i.e., doormen, video cameras) may increase guardianship, such that it deters possible motivated offenders."⁷

Specifically, the study applied the "routine activity theory" of crime, which suggests that crime is more likely when three criteria are met: (1) a motivated offender, (2) a suitable target, as defined by factors like value, visibility, and access, and (3) a lack of guardianship such as low residency or poor security. The authors hypothesized that the

³ "Analysis: Denver pot shops' robbery rate lower than banks," *The Denver Post*, January 27, 2010. http://www.denverpost.com/ci_14275637.

⁴ See note 1, *supra*.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ "Marijuana shops not magnets for crime, police say," *Fort Collins Gazette*, September 14, 2010. <http://www.gazette.com/articles/wall-104598-marijuana-brassfield.html>.

⁷ <http://www.uclamedicalmarijuanaresearch.com/node/10>.

lack of a relationship between dispensaries and crime could be attributable to either of two possible conclusions: either medical marijuana dispensaries were no more valuable a target than other businesses in the area — a possibility supported by the law enforcement surveys in L.A. and Denver discussed above — or heightened security at dispensaries was sufficient to deter criminal activity in the area.

Regent University study, June 2011 – Researcher Maura Scherrer of Regent University looked at the perception of crime, and medical marijuana dispensaries' impact on crime, among residents of Denver neighborhoods with varying socio-economic profiles. In so doing, she found that most crimes, including robbery, vandalism, and disorderly conduct increased in Denver from 2008 to 2009. However, in areas within 1,000 feet of a dispensary, rates were down for most types of crime, including burglary, larceny, and a 37.5% reduction in disorderly conduct citations. In her conclusion the author notes, "it appears that crime around the medical marijuana centers is considerably lower than citywide crime rates; a much different depiction than originally perceived."⁸

⁸ Study available at <http://adr.coalliance.org/codr/fez/view/codr:983>.



CONNOR & CONNOR PLLC
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

2450 ST. ROSE PARKWAY SUITE 120 A HENDERSON, NV 89074

February 5, 2014

RECEIVED

FEB 0 2014

DOUGLAS COUNTY CLERK

Via Email Only

Douglas County
Board of Commissioners
Douglas County Historic Courthouse
1616 8th Street
Minden, Nevada 89423
dbeam@co.douglas.nv.us

Re: Public Comment Regarding Resolution 2014R-014

INTRODUCTION

To begin I would like to thank Douglas County Commissioners and the staff for taking the time to properly consider the issue of medical marijuana establishments in Douglas County. My hope is that Douglas County, like other counties in Nevada, will recognize the need for medical marijuana establishments to service the needs of patients in the community and the opportunity these establishments provide to better the welfare and standard of living in the community. I look forward to a continuing dialogue with the Douglas County as the application process pursuant to SB374 approaches. It is with that in mind that I submit this public comment on behalf of one of my clients.

BACKGROUND

Nevada's new medical marijuana law, SB374, ushers in sweeping changes to the State's medical marijuana policy. It is unquestionable that the legislature's intent with this bill was to provide a legal way for patients to obtain their medicine. SB374 establishes and the Division of Public and Behavioral Health of the Department of Health and Human Services of the State of Nevada ("Division") proposed regulations further develop an application process to obtain a license to run a medical marijuana establishment within the State. Pursuant to SB 374 and the Division's proposed regulations, a preliminary license will be issued by the State and final licensure will not be granted until such time as an applicant is in compliance with all applicable local ordinances or rules and has obtained a local government business license, if applicable. The current proposed regulations from the Division, give an applicant eighteen (18) months to be operational from the date the license is issued from the Division (LCB File No. R2014-14 Section 34). Within that eighteen (18) month timeframe, an applicant will have to complete any construction, inspections, local government licensing and begin operations.

Resolution No. 2014R-014 proposes a “temporary moratorium on medical marijuana establishments...” The purpose of the proposed moratorium is to allow the Board of Commissioners “a responsible amount of time, which is reasonably necessary to thoughtfully consider and evaluate ... whether medical marijuana establishments should be restricted within Douglas County.” It is the mission of Douglas County Board of Commissioners to “work[] together with integrity and accountability, ... provide[] efficient and effective government services to provide a safe, healthy, scenic, and vibrant community in which people prosper and enjoy an exceptional standard of living.”

COMMENT

It is very respectable and reasonable that Douglas County strives to make responsible decisions after the County Commissioners have thoughtfully considered and evaluated the law and the requirements. In fact, the citizens of Douglas County should encourage such responsible law making. However, placing a moratorium for up to three hundred sixty (360) days could effectively ban medical marijuana establishments from Douglas County. This is due to the simple fact that the State anticipates accepting applications in the Summer of 2014 and licensing in the Fall of 2014. This means that at the latest, the medical marijuana establishments will need to be operating by Winter of 2015 to be in compliance with the proposed regulations from the Division. As the County Commissioners are likely aware, zoning regulation and development, land use permitting, construction and inspections can be a very lengthy process. Furthermore, it is risky for an applicant to apply in Douglas County if it is unclear whether Douglas County will permit such establishments. Therefore, the proposed moratorium could effectively ban medical marijuana establishments from Douglas County.

The citizens of Nevada have a state constitutional right to use medicinal marijuana if recommended by a licensed physician. Douglas County, and its Commissioners, should respect this constitutional right. It is necessary for many of these patients to be able to enjoy a life without or with minimized pain. The citizens of Douglas County should be permitted to utilize the medicine their doctor deems appropriate.

Furthermore, the standard of living and the community of Douglas County will be better off if medical marijuana establishments are permitted. As evidenced by numerous local governments in states that have established medical marijuana programs, the tax base established by medical marijuana is significant. For instance, the City of Oakland, with four dispensaries, collected one million four hundred thousand tax dollars (\$1,400,000.00) in 2011. (*Struggling Cities Turn to Crop for Cash*, NY Times, February 11, 2012). Colorado Springs collected more than seven hundred thousand dollars (\$700,000.00) in tax in 2011. (*Struggling Cities Turn to Crop for Cash*, NY Times, February 11, 2012). This amount of annual tax revenue could support many great causes in Douglas County to assist “effective government services to provide a safe, healthy, scenic, and vibrant community in which people prosper and enjoy and exceptional standard of living.”

Another consideration of the County Commissioners should be the impact medical marijuana establishments would have on secondary markets. These establishments will need to hire employees, accountants, attorneys, plumbers, electricians, construction workers, and many other individuals and companies. The effect on the economy and these secondary markets will be significant in Douglas County if medical marijuana establishments are permitted.

My client would strongly encourage the Douglas County Commissioners to carefully consider the effect this proposed moratorium will have. Medical marijuana establishments could be a great asset to Douglas County. Thus, while the Commissioners should thoughtfully consider and evaluate medical marijuana establishments, the proposed moratorium should not be approved. Instead, the County Commissioners and the staff should begin to work on zoning and land use restrictions that are appropriate for Douglas County and that will permit applicants to prepare for and apply for medical marijuana registration certificates in Douglas County.

I would be happy to address any questions or concerns that the County Commissioners or staff may have. I look forward to a productive dialogue regarding medical marijuana establishments in Douglas County.

Sincerely,

CONNOR & CONNOR PLLC

By: Amanda N. Connor
AMANDA N. CONNOR, ESQ.

ANC / mlm

Dear Steve,

I applaud the county commissioners' action to put a moratorium a medical marijuana establishments until we have a final draft from the legislative commission.

This industry needs regulation. We have witnessed how a properly regulated industry can be beneficial to both patients and the community. This is why it is critical to embrace these regulations from the state and implement them for support the independent testing laboratories, cultivation facilities, edible producers, and medical marijuana dispensaries, which provide access to cannabis products for our patients in our county.

Nevada's regulations were drafted from Arizona's medical marijuana law. Learning from their growing pains, Nevada was able to draft a comprehension set of standards and guidelines for the medical marijuana program.

The standards and guidelines will regulate each medical marijuana establishment, reducing the chances of diversion to minors, fire, theft and home invasion. The applicants are educated and experienced within the medical marijuana industry. All cannabis products will go through a quality assurance testing by a third party laboratory. To ensure patients receive a clean consistent product, all products will be labeled for potency and have the ability to trace the plant from seed to sale.

Sb 453 passed by Nevada Legislature gives full jurisdiction to local governments. Now, business opportunities are provided and that relates to tax revenue and jobs.

Local government and community can get more informed on this industry through web sites like:

mmjbuisnessdaily.com

Steephilllab.com

www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z3IMfIQ_K6UMedicaljane.com

medicaljane.com

nvmma.org

I look forward to discussing this topic further with you.

Thank you,

Eric Edgerton

stateline24@hotmail.com

(775) 291-1480

RECEIVED

FEB 04 2014

DOUGLAS COUNTY CLERK

Diedrichsen, Lorraine

From: Wadle, Zach [zwadle@douglas.nv.gov]
Sent: Monday, February 03, 2014 9:21 AM
To: Diedrichsen, Lorraine
Subject: RE: CBOE agenda

Lorraine: Unless they have specifically requested that the CBOE Agenda materials be mailed to them, don't bother to send to the group that typically receives mailing of the BOCC agenda materials.

From: Diedrichsen, Lorraine [mailto:LDiedrichsen@co.douglas.nv.us]
Sent: Monday, February 03, 2014 8:41 AM
To: Wadle, Zach
Subject: CBOE agenda

Good morning Zach,

NRS 241 requires us to mail (and email) the Board of Commissioners' agenda to parties who have requested it. Do I have to mail (and email) the CBOE agenda to those same people or not since their request relates to the Board?

As always, thank you for your help,
Lorraine



Douglas County School District

1638 Mono Avenue • Minden, Nevada 89423

February 3, 2014

Information

Phone: (775) 782-5134
Fax: (775) 782-3162
www.dcsd.k12.nv.us

Board of County Commissioners
Minden, Nevada 89423

Dear Board:

Administration

Superintendent
Lisa Noonan, Ed.D.
Superintendent
(775) 782-5135

Education Services
Lyn Gorrindo
Assistant Superintendent
(775) 782-7179

Business Services
Holly Luna
Chief Financial Officer
(775) 782-5131

Human Resources
Rich Alexander
Assistant Superintendent
(775) 782-7177

Board of Trustees

President
Thomas Moore

Vice President
Karen Chessell

Clerk
Ross Chichester

Members
Neal Freitas
Sharla Hales
Teri Jamin
Cynthia Trigg

My apologies for not being able to share this letter in person. School District business requires that I be in Las Vegas during your meeting.

Since becoming superintendent for the Douglas County School District, I have had the opportunity to see and hear the challenges that some of our students face as they work to succeed in school and graduate. Our mission is to see every student earn a diploma and leave us college and college ready. Of all the barriers to student success, the #1 threat we see is what drug and alcohol abuse does to a child.

Since arriving to DCSD in 2010, we have recorded 422 suspensions for drug or alcohol-related offenses and 41 students have been brought before the board for possible expulsion on marijuana violations alone. Students who are using are typically experiencing failing grades, truancy issues and struggles with home life.

I implore you to do everything within your legal authority to keep marijuana as far away from our students for as long as possible. If there are members of our community who need access to this substance for medical reasons, I'm sure there will be reasonable availability within a short commute.

Please do not make a decision before all of the facts and details can be reviewed in this matter.

Respectfully,

Lisa Noonan, Ed.D.
Superintendent

C: Douglas County School Board

RECEIVED

FEB 04 2014

DOUGLAS COUNTY CLERK